

THE Caledonian Mercury

No. 9766. EDINBURGH,

MONDAY, APRIL 19. 1784.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

For the Benefit of

Mrs SPARKS and Mrs CHARTERIS.

On WEDNESDAY evening, April 21, will be presented, A celebrated Comedy, (not acted here this season) called, The BROTHERS;

OR, THE FORTUNATE SHIPWRECK.

Written by RICHARD CUMBERLAND, Esq.
Sir Benjamin Dove, Mr MOSS;
Young Selfield, Mr WOODS;
And Captain Ironsides, Mr COLLINS;
Lady Dove, Mrs CHARTERIS;
Sophia Dove, Mrs WOODS;
And Violetta, Mrs WILMOT-WELLS.
End of the Play, a favourite Scene from the Celebrated Play of BONDUCA.
Caratach, Mr SUTHERLAND;
Star'd Soldier, Mr CHARTERIS;
And Hengo, Master CHARTERIS.
To which will be added, a favourite Musical Entertainment, called, The

DESERTER.

Skirmish, Mr MOSS;
Simpkin, Mr CHARTERIS;
Ruffin, Mr SPARKS;
And Henry, Mr TANNETT;
Louisa, Mrs HENDERSON;
Margaret, Mrs CHARTERIS;
And Jenny, Miss MORRIS.
Tickets to be had of Mrs SPARKS, at Mrs Rofs's, Bunker's Hill; and of Mrs CHARTERIS, at her house in Chalmers's Close.
Mr SPARKS presents humble respects to her Friends, and is sorry to inform them, that, owing to a severe and dangerous fit of illness, which she has some time laboured under, it will be impossible for her to perform that evening.
Tickets delivered by Mrs DUNCAN, will be admitted.

By desire of a Lady of Distinction.

On THURSDAY next, April 22, 1784, will be presented, A COMIC OPERA called, The CASTLE OF ANDALUSIA.

Written by Mr O'KEEFE.

With new Scenery, Dresses, and proper Decorations.

Pedrito, Mr MOSS;
Don Fernando, Mr Bell; Don Alphonso, Mr Tannett; Don Scipio, Mr Sparks; Don Juan, Mr Wilmot-Wells; Ramirez, Mr J. Bland; Sargino, Mr Sutherland; Philippo, Mr Bland, jun.; Rapino, Mr Davis; Calveto, Mr Charteris;
And Spado, Mr HALLION.
Donna Victoria, Mrs HENDERSON;
Catalina, Mrs Mills; Dame Isabel, Mrs Charteris;
And Signora Lorenza, Miss MORRIS.
To which will be added, a Musical Farce, called, The

AGREEABLE SURPRISE.

Written by Mr O'KEEFE.

Lingo, (the Latin Schoolmaster,) Mr MOSS;
Compton, Mr Hallion; Eugene, Mr Bell; Chicane, Mr Sutherland;
John, Mr J. Bland; Thomas, Mr Bland, jun.; Cudden, Mr Charteris; Stamp, Mr Sparks;
And Sir Felix Friendly, Mr DAVIS.
Mrs Cheshire, Mrs CHARTERIS;
Laura, Mrs Henderson; Fringe, Mrs Mills;
And Cowlip, (the Dairy Maid) Miss MORRIS.

Mr CLARK'S NIGHT.

UPON Tuesday the 20th of April, will be performed in St Cecilia's Hall, Niddry's Wynd, a CONCERT of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.—To begin at Half past Six o'clock.

AG I. Overture—by the late Earl of Kelly.

Song—Signora Corri.

Concerto—Correlli.

AG II. Organ Concerto—Mr Clarke.

Song—Signor Corri.

Violinello Concerto—Mr Shetky.

Song—Signora Corri.

Sonata, Piano Forte—Mr A. Reinagle.

AG III. Violin Concerto—Mr Reinagle.

Duetto—Signor and Signora Corri.

Overture—Hydn.

Tickets (2s. each) to be had at the Music Shops, and at Mr Clark's house, in Chalmers's Close.

EIDOURANION;

LARGE TRANSPARENT ORRERY.

ON this Elaborate and Splendid MACHINE, which is fifteen feet square, and has been exhibited in London, at Bath, Bristol, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Lancaster, &c. &c. to brilliant and crowded audiences, who have bestowed upon it the most flattering encomiums,

Mr WALKER, JUN.

(Son to Mr WALKER, Lecturer on Philosophy, London.)

MEANS TO READ HIS

ASTRONOMICAL LECTURE,

On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday next; the 19th, 21st, and 23d instant, at Seven o'clock in the Evening,

In the Old Assembly Hall, High-street, Edinburgh.

Scene I. Exhibits the Earth in Annual and Diurnal motion. Day, Night, Twilight, long and short days; in this Scene, are to be seen, that a bare inspection of the Machine explains the reason of these Phenomena.

Scene II. Confists of the Sun, the Earth, and the Moon. The intention is to show the cause and effect of the Moon's Phases, or different appearances; her Eclipses, and those of the Sun.

Scene III. Shows the threefold motion of the Earth, viz. That on its Axis, to produce Day and Night; That round the Sun, to produce the Seasons; and that round the centre of gravity with the Moon, to produce Spring and Neap Tides.

Scene IV. Exhibits every Planet and Satellite in Annual and Diurnal motion at once. A Comet defends in the Parabolic Curve, from the top of the Room, and turning round the Sun, ascends in like manner; its motion being accelerated and retarded according to the laws of Planetary motion.

Every motion in this complex variety seems without Cause or Support!—The sublime and awful simplicity of Nature is daringly imitated; and the Georgian Stairs, or New Planet, the appearance of the fixed Stars, (and other recent discoveries made through a Telescope, magnifying 6500 times, by Mr HERSCHTEL.) &c. are all interwoven in the Lecture and Exhibition, which is assisted by a great variety of auxiliary Scenes.

As the Celestina Stop is a Sister Invention to the Eidouranion, Mr WALKER, jun., will introduce some admired Pieces on that instrument, in the intervals of the Lecture.

Admittance, TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.

ELECTRICITY.

MR LONG, from London, means to read an EXPERIMENTAL LECTURE, in the above ENTERTAINING and IMPORTANT Branch of Philosophy.

Comprehending every late and interesting Discovery, On THURSDAY evening next, the 22d of April, and on SATURDAY the 24th, at Seven o'clock, in the Dining-Room, ST MARY'S CHAPEL.

FIRST PART.

Consists of amusing Experiments on the Attraction and Repulsion of Electricity, on the best Mode of applying Conductors to Shipping, &c. &c. Some of the Experiments will be performed by the Model of an Electrical Bel, really swimming in water, and which gives Shocks, &c. &c. &c.

SECOND PART.

Exhibits every Mode of applying Electricity Medically; these Experiments will be made on Mr NAIEN's new Patent Medical Electrical Machine, perhaps the most powerful and portable of any ever invented. N. B. This part having been exhibited at Manchester, Liverpool, Chester, Preston, Lancaster, Kendal, has met with the distinguished approbation of the Faculty, &c.

THIRD PART.

Explains the FRANKLINIAN HYPOTHESIS, by a number of new, striking, and decisive Experiments, and concludes with some of the most recent and curious Discoveries, &c. &c. &c.

Admittance, HALF-A-CROWN.

The Doors to be opened at Six o'clock. The Room is thoroughly aired.

This Day is published,

BY WILLIAM CREECH,

In Octavo, Price 2s. 6d.

POEMS by David Robertson.

The chief Pieces in this Collection are,

L'INAMORATO, a Poem, in two Cantos.

The MANIAC—The DYING INDIANS—and the MURDERER,

three Dramatic Odes.

ALVINE and MORNA, a Tale, in two parts.

And SIX ODES; descriptive and allegorical.

ASHES for SALE.

TO be SOLD, by auction, in Gibb's Coffeehouse on the Shore of Leith, on Tuesday the 27th April, at twelve o'clock noon, Twelve Casks Best Riga Crown Pearl ASHES, and Ten Casks of Pounded WOOD.

The Ashes will be shown by applying to John Thomson and Company, Leith.

CLOVER SEED.

JUST arrived from Holland, a Parcel Red and White DUTCH CLOVER SEED, warranted the best quality, and of Crop 1783, to be sold by Thomas Waugh, Leith.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of JOHN POLLOCK, WILLIAM MOFFAT, and CO. and WILLIAM MOFFAT, tea dealers in Edinburgh, are hereby desired to meet at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Monday the 3d of May next, at 12 o'clock, as matters of great importance are to be laid before them. And, as some of the Creditors have not given in authentic vouchers of their respective claims, they will please make oath to the verity of their debts, and bring them with them to the meeting, that a scheme of division may be made up.

AMERICA.

The following is an authentic copy of an Act, passed by the Assembly of Virginia, respecting the rights of citizenship in that State.

WHEREAS it is just and necessary to prevent the admission in this State of those persons, who, being either citizens or natives of some of the United States, have withdrawn themselves from their country, actually being in arms, aiding and abetting the common enemy in their endeavours to subvert the rights and liberties of America.—Be it therefore enacted, that all persons, who have accepted a military commission from the United States, or any of them, who have taken the oath of fidelity to any of the United States, or who having been natives of, or residents in any of the United States, on the nineteenth day of April, in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, or at any time since, have at any time during the late war voluntarily joined themselves to the fleets or armies of the King of Great Britain; and having borne arms against the United States, or any of them, within their territories, or on their coasts, or who being inhabitants of any of the United States, on the 19th of April, 1775; and have since that time been owners, or part owners, of any privateers, or other armed vessel cruising against the United States, or any of them, shall be, and they are hereby prohibited from migrating to, or becoming citizens of this State. And be it further enacted, That all and every person, or persons, who at any time acted as a member of the Board, commonly called the Board of Refugee Commissioners at New York, or who hath acted under the authority, or by the direction, of the said Board, shall be, and they are hereby prohibited from migrating to, or becoming citizens of this State. And be it further enacted, That all persons resident in this, or any of the United States, on the said 19th day of April, and not included in the above descriptions, who are at present prohibited by law from migrating to this State; shall be, and they are hereby permitted to migrate into, and enjoy all the rights of citizenship, except that they shall not be capable of voting for members to either house of Assembly, or of holding or exercising any office of trust or profit, civil or military—Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to as to contravene the Treaty of Peace with Great Britain, lately concluded. And be it further enacted, That full and ample protection shall be given to all persons who shall come into this Commonwealth upon lawful business, except those who are prohibited by this act from migrating into this State. And be it further enacted, That the act to prohibit intercourse with, and the admission of British subjects into this State, and also so much of every other act, or acts of Assembly, as comes within the meaning of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

1783, December 16th.

Read the third time and passed the House of Delegates.

(Signed) JOHN BECKETT, C. H. D.

Passed the Senate with amendments.

(Signed) WILL DRUE, C. S.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

I HAVE now before me a paper, entitled, "Proposed Regulations for the HIGHLAND SOCIETY of EDINBURGH." The declared intention of this paper is Highland improvement; in support of which I offer the following observations: 1

A poor country, like the Highlands of Scotland, is of very great utility to a rich, populous, and manufacturing country like England. It contributes, in a high proportion, to man fleets, to recruit armies, and to supply the waste of great cities. In rich countries, earnings are high; and therefore the poor country, if once set a-going, is entitled to carry off low-waged staples, such as spinning and knitting of stockings. Smith mentions the very great fecundity of the Highland marriage-bed. He adds a very melancholy assertion, viz. "that of these great numbers, fewer are raised to puberty than from the pampered beds of the metropolis." An endeavour to remedy such defolations is highly laudable.

With a view to this, as well as other objects, was given the present bounty upon the fishery. It is, no doubt, a very liberal one; but then, with great submission, I think it injudicious, because the outfit of a vessel that can gain the bounty is too great for the stock of the Highlands and Isles. I would, therefore, alter the mode, and grant a bounty upon the fish caught, and allow these people to go to work as they best can.

A duty upon water-borne coal is partial and most depressive. It will be very difficult for the Highlands to emerge, unless this very injudicious negative is removed.

A humble proverb tells us, that "we must creep before we can walk." Keeping in view, however, the proposed alteration of the bounty, and a removal of the tax upon coal, I would limit my first exertions to the establishment of a staple upon the coasts of the Highlands and Isles. Yarn is an article of universal and ready sale. An intelligent and extensive linen manufacturer informs me, that earnings for spinning linen-yarn are from three-pence up to even seven-pence per day. Here, then, seems to be a certain and obvious staple, and one that is acquirable by moderate abilities and stock. It is a well-known fact, that many thousands in Britain and Ireland earn comfortable bread by spinning; Why, then, should Highlanders be idle and starve? It is further to be observed, in support of the attempt that is now recommended, "That the establishment of one manufacture is a sure foundation for others." People who subsist by spinning must have food and raiment. The establishment of an extensive staple in the Highlands and Isles would undoubtedly promote a domestic fishery; which, in time, might prove the parent of a commercial one. I conclude with observing, That an additional number of hands employed in a low-waged staple, such as spinning, would animate, in a very sensible manner, all the apparel or clothing manufactures of Britain.

NERVA.

Edinburgh, April 17. 1784.

From the London Papers, April 13.

Constantinople, Feb. 10. Preparations are making at the Seraglio for the marriage of the two youngest sisters of Sultan Selim, the one to the Pacha of Choczin, and the other to the Pacha of Aleppo.

Presburgh, March 1. Since the epidemical distemper among the cattle rages in some neighbouring countries, an order is published, forbidding any cattle being brought from other countries and sold in this kingdom, without an attestation signed by the magistrate of the place from whence they came, that no epidemical disorder rages there.

Bamberg, March 5. The river Reidnitz, which runs through this city, has by overflowing its banks done considerable damage; and among the rest has carried away the bridge built in 1732, and which cost 100,000 florins; many houses and mills have been thrown down, and 40 persons have lost their lives.

LONDON.

A letter from Cadiz says, that they hourly expect a large Venetian fleet of men of war to arrive off there to join the Spanish fleet, but whether they are intended to keep the Mediterranean clear of Barbary Corsairs, or to go against Algiers, is not at present publicly known. The same letters say, that some French officers are arrived there to serve on board the Spanish men of war.

The paragraph from New-York, inserted in the newspapers, relating to the behaviour of certain inhabitants of that city to Mr James Rivington, printer and bookseller, by obliging him to take down his sign, and stop business, is supposed, on good grounds, to be without foundation. General Reed, of America, who is now in London with several very respectable persons of that continent, believes it to be absolutely false, and of no more credit than the report of a late tumult in Pennsylvania, which was merely a fiction. The paragraph, however, of the chastisement given him by Mr Croger is probably true, as it came from the New-York paper.

The foreign journals, published the beginning of this month in France and Germany, give very extraordinary accounts of the plans for the improvement of air balloons. M. Dillier, of the Hague, is endeavouring to apply aerostatique globes to the use of buoying up ships deeply laden, in order to facilitate their entrance into the harbour of Amsterdam;—a scheme we have since heard likely to succeed. Mons. Carra has read a memoir before the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, on Aerial Navigation, and proposes to add to the wings of a large globe, a secondary balloon to serve as an anchor; to these he adds a conductor (to guard against lightning) and even a log-line for measuring its way. The Academy have encouraged M. Carra to proceed in his experiments, of which we shall give further intelligence.

Letters from Paris announce the death of that celebrated chemist, Mons. Macquer, author of Elements of Chemistry, &c. a dictionary of that useful art, and Royal Professor in the University of Paris.



MONDAY, April 5.

Mr. Foster acquainted the Speaker, that two men had been taken into custody this day, being part of a riotous mob who had forced into the House and gallery, and there behaved in a most outrageous and insulting manner to the members, threatening their lives, and calling to them for part of the money which they alleged had been given to them as bribes from England, to vote against the Protecting Duties: and moved, that the two men, Richard Barns and John Caswell, be brought to the bar;—which being done accordingly, and making no defence, they were, on the motion of Mr. Foster, ordered to Newgate.

A motion was made for a Committee to enquire into the conduct of the city Magistrates. — Ordered.

He then moved that the publication in the Volunteer Journal of this day, was a most dangerous, false, and flagitious libel, and tended to endanger the lives of his Majesty's subjects. Agreed to unanimously.

The messenger returned, and informed the House they were not to be feared.

WEDNESDAY, April 7.

Right Hon. J. Foster said, he had full and sufficient evidence, that the paper entitled the Volunteers Journal, is the property of Matthew Carey, and published by him. He therefore moved, that Carey should forthwith be brought to the bar, in custody of the Serjeant at Arms.

Mr *Koffer* moved, that an address be presented to the Lord Lieutenant, requesting that he will be pleased to issue his proclamation, offering a reward for apprehending Matthew Carey. Examined the Publisher of the Freeman's Journal. Ordered to be discharged. Adjourned till to-morrow.

Sir Edward Crofton said, he was astonished that a bill of such a dangerous tendency to the constitution, and so violent an attack on the liberty of the subject, should be agitated in such thin Houses. He declared, he considered the Press as the strongest bulwark of our constitution, and would resist any measure of a tendency to lessen its securities. After some other arguments, Sir Edward moved, that a second reading be postponed to the first of August.

Mr Montgomery of Donegal declared, that the bill, together with being a most desperate and violent aim to effect the subversion of the constitution, was in itself nugatory, and the whole one continued blunder, which could answer no end, since no jury in the nation would find any indictment grounded on it.

Sir Edwin Crofton said, this was the first time Administration had attempted to remove this check on corruption. It had been attempted once or twice in England, but had met with the disapprobation and repulse it so well deserved, and was received with such horror, that men who had on several very laudable occasions supported Administration, abandoned them on this.

Counsellor *Boyd* said, the bill professed to secure the liberty of the Press, by preventing the licentiousness of it. If he thought it adequate to this measure, it should have his support; but he was convinced it had a contrary tendency, to destroy that freedom which it affected to support. The connection between liberty and licentiousness is so intimate, that it is very difficult to correct the one, without wounding the other.—Liberty is the greatest good a nation can enjoy; but every good has its alloy of evil, and licentiousness is the alloy of liberty.—It is a speck on the political eye, which ought to be touched with a very delicate hand, lest, in attempting to remove it, you destroy the body on which it appears. He approved of that part of the bill that required a public register of the real names of the Printer and Proprietor; that done, the arm of

He disapproved that part of the bill which requires the Printer and Publisher to give security, by recognizance, to appear to any action, and pay the damages and costs that may be awarded against them; this is a sort of special bail required before a crime is committed. The appearance may be enforced by the ordinary process of law without this novel prerogative process by recognizance. Perhaps the nature and effect of a recognizance is not perfectly understood; a recognizance binds

protect it against the judgment and execution ; the evident consequence of this is, that men of wealth will not subject their property thus, and none but mean, obscure persons, who can suffer nothing by the forfeiture, will become Publishers. Another pollable fault in this bill, is that the Judges, &c. who are to take the recognizances, have no discretionary power to enquire as to the circumstances of the person, but are virtually required to take the recognizance of every beggar who demands

Mr Solicitor General admitted attempts to have been made in England to compel licences, and that those attempts miscarried; but it could not thence be argued, that the measure therefore ought to miscarry, as the situation of the two countries was very different.

Sir *Thomas Ojorth* said, the bill was founded in resentment, a motive he was sorry should influence any gentleman to introduce so dangerous an experiment. [Here he read the title of the bill, with the charges of traitorous, seditious, libellous, and slanderous.] 'Those charges,' he said, 'had not been proved against the printers,' but had been assumed as granted, and the House had acted from them as certain principles. Why were not the printers put on the proof of the truth of those libels, as they were called, and; if they failed, punished? But, perhaps, they could have proved them true, and if they could, it would certainly be sufficient justification at law.

Mr Brooke said, that though he was by no means a friend to licentiousness, yet he did not wish to restrain the liberty of the press, because he thought that the public measures of public men were liable to animadversion; besides, it were possible there might be a description of men, over whose actions there was no controul, but that of the press. He said there was no such law in England; if such a law had existed there, possibly we might never have heard of that celebrated writer, Janus. He observed this country was fond of following English precedents; he hoped we should not precede England in passing such a law. He had objections to many clauses in the bill, particularly to that one, which subjected a poor blind hawker to three months imprisonment, by the sole authority of a magistrate, for crying about a paper, the contents of which he must be totally ignorant of, at least, whether it was libellous or not. He added, so great a subject ought not to be debated in so thin a House, at a time when all the country gentlemen had gone to their different assizes: He would therefore vote for the postponing this question for the present, as it ought to undergo serious deliberation.

The *Recorder* trusted, if the bill were postponed, it would never be heard of after. It was a most daring attempt on the Constitution, though its strongest bulwark: no country that regarded liberty, ever suffered such a law as that on their table. Every man had a right to publish his sentiments, relative to men and measures: But if they transgressed the bounds prescribed by the laws, they were liable to punishment.

The recognizance and affidavit, imposed on the printer, at the same time that they were vexatious, and contrary to the spirit of a free constitution, answered no one purpose whatsoever; as they would never furnish evidence sufficient to induce any jury to find against a printer. The author must be traced, and the paper punished, before any punishing penal

The Recorder, after speaking for some time, which his low tone of voice, we are sorry, prevented us from distinctly hearing, expressed himself for postponing the bill, as it was of dangerous tendency, and a most denigrating and violent attack on the ver-

Mr Gardiner and Mr Mason, after some compliments to Mr Foster, spoke in favour of the bill, for restraining the Liberty of the PRESS.

Mr *Brownlow* was against the *mode*. He thought the recognition required by the bill, *exceptionable*, and such as might be attended with very bad consequences: as the printers might follow the example of the linen merchants, who preferred giving up their trade, to complying with the bill of *law*.

It was, he said, exceedingly improper, to introduce a bill of such importance to the liberty of the nation, so late in the session, when many gentlemen had gone to the country. He therefore would agree with the Hon. Baronet (Sir E. Crofton) to postpone it, in order to have an opportunity of considering it in a fuller House.

Mr Prime Serjeant Scott, calling on Sir Edward Craffon to withdraw his amendment.

Sir Edward declared he would not, as he had heard nothing that could induce him to alter his opinion: the House was too thin to decide at present on this important question; he would therefore persist to take the sense of gentlemen on his amendment; the principle of repentment, on which the bill was founded, in his opinion was no additional recommendation to it. If gentlemen had been attacked, the belt way would have been, not to afford room for similar attacks in future. He would be leave to repeat to those gentlemen, and recommend to their consideration, the motto of a noble Lord, "BE JUST AND FEAR NOT."

Mr Rowley was totally against the bill. Nothing could be so great an insult to the nation as even the title of it, which was the most scandalous, false, seditious, and traitorous libel on the people of Ireland that could be devised.

Sir Edward Crofton's amendment was now put and negatived by 71 to 22.

On Mr Foster's motion, the bill was ordered to be committed on Monday next.

Mr Jones then rose to observe to the House, the indisposition with which this measure had been hurried forward. It had been first proposed on Wednesday, read a first time on Thursday, a second time on Saturday, and was now ordered to be committed on Monday. It was also, he said, not only indecent, but something worse, at the end of the session, to bring a House, to steal this bill on the people. There were but 90 Members in the House now; perhaps there would not be so many on Monday.

MONDAY, April 12.

The House in a committee on the bill for securing the liberty of the Press, by preventing the publication of libels. Mr. Mason in the chair.

Mr *Crofton* declared himself against the bill, as he was not for restraining the liberty of the press, which was so closely connected with the liberty of the subject; he was therefore for getting rid of the bill, by adjourning it to the first of August.

The Attorney General said, the bill did not in his opinion attack the liberty of the press; that this bill was just as other bills were, it intended to prevent a breach of the law, and that printers as well as other people should be called to an account if they violated it.

Mr. *Hartley* reprobated the bill as subversive of the liberties of the subject, and an innovation of the constitution.

Mr *Grattan*. As sham and fictitious names were by the printers frequently put to public papers, the bill now before them was no more than to come at the name of the real proprietors of newspapers, and with good reason, as one paper proposed assassination, and for this they ought to be restrained; and in no other case whatsoever it was intended, but in libellous ones, that they should be so.

The *Prime-Sergeant* desired to know what were the parts gentlemen objected to.

The *Attorney-General* was furprized that any gentleman would put a stop to a bill to prevent seditious papers, and which treated of murders, treasons, &c. He must speak his mind upon the subject, and what had come to his knowledge. Two men now in Newgate, were to receive a reward of 100 l. for assassination; that there was a long list of persons to be murdered; that he was of the number, and would risk his life and fortune for the discovery of such villains. He supported the Hon. Gentleman who prepared the bill would be as far from introducing any thing that militated against the liberty of the press, as any gentleman who opposed the bill. As for himself, were any government so profligate and wicked as to introduce any measure in the remotest manner inimically to the liberty of the press, the best security of the constitution, he would not only oppose it in that House, but spend the last guinea he was worth in opposition to such a pernicious measure out of the House.

Counsellor Bayd was of opinion, that there was no occasion to enter into recognizances; but that the name alone being known, was sufficient to bring a printer to justice, and the mode of prosecution full as easy.

Mr Gardiner said, that he was sorry he had been the innocent cause of all this debate;—that he detested riots and infamous publications, and wished to have the bill pass.

General *Luttrel* said, that the protecting duties were not the occasion of the riots, but the infamous publications.

The *Prime Serjeant* and other gentlemen wished the bill to pass unanimously, as they would accommodate the clauses as much to the gentlemen on the other side as possible for that

Mr *Mason* reported; the report received and agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

The address for 5000 l. in aid to the House of Industry was reported, agreed to, and ordered to be presented to the Lord Lieutenant.

The House then adjourned to next day.

From the London Papers, April 15.
L O N D O N.

At the close of the poll for Westminster, this day, the numbers stood as follow:

Lord Hood — 5872
Sir Cecil Wray 5321

Mr Fox 15148

MEMBER
 Aberdeenshire.
 Apply.
 Berwickshire.
 Bedwyn.
 Carmarthenshire.
 Cardiff.
 Cockerhough.
 Denbigh Town.
 Denbighshire.
 Edinburghshire.
 Fowey.
 Gloucestershire.
 Haverfordwest.
 Llanfistadr.
 Newport, Cornwall.
 Pembrokeshire.
 Pembroke Town.
 Plymouth.
 Somersetshire.
 Wexford.
 Those marked
 † Elected in 1871.
 ‡ Elected in 1872.
 Yesterday the
 Company came
 to the ballot, the
 For John M.
 Francis
 Edmund
 Hugh L.
 John M.
 Paul L.
 James L.
 John H.
 George
 James L.
 Richard
 Upon which
 elected. 1872.
 Those marked
 in the Directory
 Those marked
 † or ‡ lift.
 On Tuesday
 Mr Richard J.
 Kelly, who was
 off, and we are
 assistance was
 ing much better.
 We are assured
 for six regiments
 bark for our service.
 Yesterday
 Lord Napier,
 Mrs Claydon.
 A negotiation
 don, Berlin.
 Prince Stadtholder
 spite of all opposition.
 Accounts of
 this kingdom.
 ous interest.
 thing. By a
 siderable sums,
 cared, and nu-
 system of Gall
 that above one
 appropriated for
 of Zealand to
 Extra.
 "The great
 inundations are
 fast is entirely
 Extra.
 "Parties
 today are divided
 former prevail-
 bly of the State
 ful neighbour
 head of the B
 Extra.
 "The figure
 critical, having
 Squadron is no
 Storo will have
 States : His f
 fleet, and suc-
 years. The
 eastern trade
 influence of the
 will cost the S
 the pay of the
 are employed
 Bank Stock, flu-
 4 per cent. Ann.
 4 ½ ex div.
 3 per cent. con.
 5 per cent. red.
 div.
 3 per cent. 172
 Long Ann. 177
 Short Ann. 177
 Gladia Stock, flu-
 W I N

MEMBERS returned for the New Parliament. Table with 2 columns: Name and Constituency. Includes members like Alexander Garden, Hon. John Leveson Gower, Penn, Hume, George Hunt, Sir John Morhead, Sir William Mansfield, Sir Herbert Mackworth, John Louth, J. C. Satterthwaite, Richard Myddelton, Sir W. W. Wynne, Right Hon. H. Dundas, Philip Rathleigh, John Grant, Lord Vife, Lord Milford, Right Hon. C. G. Perceval, George Rose, Sir John Coghlin, Sir John Miller, Sir Hugh Owen, Hugh Owen, Robert Farnham, John Macbride, Sir John Trevelyan, Edward Phelps, Sir Henry Bridgeman, John Bridgeman.

Those marked thus (*) were not in the last Parliament. † Elected instead of Members in the interest of Mr. Fox. ‡ Elected instead of Members who voted for Mr. Pitt. Yesterday the election for six Directors of the East India Company came on at the India House: Upon calling up of the ballot, the numbers were as follow:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes John Mansfield (778), Francis Baring (621), Edmund Boehm (597), Hugh Inglis (567), John Montoux (470), Paul Le Moirier (469), James Moffatt (468), John Harrison (435), George Cumming (414), James King (337), Richard Lewin (63).

Upon which the six first Gentlemen were declared duly elected. Those marked thus (*) were the Gentlemen recommended in the Directors' list. Those marked thus (†) were recommended in the Proprietors' list.

On Tuesday a Messenger arrived in town from Windsor, to Sir Richard Jebb, desiring his instant attendance on her Majesty, who was taken very ill. Sir Richard immediately set off, and we are happy to be able to inform the public, that his illness was so timely, that the Queen was yesterday morning much better, and out of danger.

We are assured, that orders are preparing at the War-Office for six regiments of foot, to hold themselves in readiness to embark for our settlements in the East-Indies.

Yesterday was married, at St George's, Hanover-Square, Lord Napier, to Miss Clavering, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Clavering, Bart.

A negotiation is now going on between the Courts of London, Berlin, Copenhagen, and Petersburg, to support the Prince Stadtholder of Holland in his dignity and privileges, in spite of all opposition.

Accounts from Rotterdam, are by no means auspicious to this kingdom. A spirit governs there very inimical to the British interest. In fact, the French influence envelopes every thing. By a liberal and well-directed application of very considerable sums, the attachment of their old friends has been secured, and numerous proselytes have been gained to favour the system of Gallic politics. It is asserted upon good authority, that above one million and a half of florins have annually been appropriated for some years back to secure the single province of Zealand to the French interest!

Extract of a letter from the Hague, April 1. "The great Lake of Harlem having overflowed its banks, the inundations are inconceivably great. The village of Harlomsdijk is entirely destroyed by the floods."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, April 5. "Parties never raged higher in Holland than at present; they are divided into two, the Prince and the French; the former prevails every where with the people, but in the assembly of the States-General the latter preponderates. A powerful neighbour watches these motions with a jealous eye, as the head of the Brunswick interest on the continent."

Extract of a letter from Venice, March 28. "The situation of the Republic at this time is exceedingly critical, having disputes with three different powers. Another Squadron is now fitting here, of which the Chevalier Antony Emo will have the command; he is the only Admiral of these States: His Squadron will consist of 14 ships, which, joined to those already in the Gulf, will make up a respectable fleet, and such an one as our nation has not had at sea for 50 years. These, it is expected, will be sufficient to protect our eastern trade (which is very considerable) and to chastise the insolence of the Barbary States. These formidable armaments will cost the States at least half a million of ducatoons, besides the pay of the officers, and upwards of 3200 seamen, which are employed on board them."

PRICE OF STOCKS, APRIL 15. Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Bank Stock, India Bonds, South Sea Stock, Old Ann. Stock, New Ann. Stock, Exchequer Bills, Navy Bills, 3 per cent. Scrip.

WIND AT D E A L, APRIL 14, S. by E. EDINBURGH. [For the Debater in the House of Commons of Ireland, on the bill to secure the liberty of the Press, see second page.]

Extract of a letter from Dublin, April 13. "Yesterday, at a numerous meeting of the parishioners of St Michael's, after voting thanks to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to: 'Resolved, That the starving manufacturers sent to the New Prison, merit our compassion, and that a collection be made throughout this parish for their support in prison, and to

enable us, by every legal means, to procure them their liberty. 'Resolved, That in the present unprotected and discouraged state of our manufactures, influenced by every motive of pity and policy, we will wear only the productions of this country; and that he who shall violate this resolution, ought to be considered an enemy to Ireland.'

"Resolved, That the bill lately brought into Parliament, entitled, 'A Bill to secure the liberty of the Press,' will, if it pass into a law, deeply wound that great palladium of Liberty, and with it our glorious constitution, and therefore we cannot too strongly express our abhorrence at this dangerous and alarming innovation.

"Resolved, That the present period requires the union and vigour of all ranks of Irishmen; and that we earnestly recommend to the different parishes in this city, the adoption of public resolutions similar to the above."

"Three thousand infantry, and a regiment of horse, which compose our garrison, are to a man furnished with 30 rounds of powder and ball, and ordered to be in the barracks, as well as at their respective guards, at ten minutes warning, to rush upon the public and deal destruction. Spies are posted in all parts of the town; groups of more than three, though of the most respectable citizens, are not suffered to stop and converse within forty yards of the military posts and pickets; and nothing is now wanting completely to establish the happiness and security of Dublin but the proclamation of martial law.

Fain would I praise Great Rutland's rule, and Ireland's happy days." PHILIPS, c. p.

Extract of a letter from London, April 14. "Mr Fox has, this day, polled thirty more than Sir Cecil Wray. The Duchesse of Portland has of late joined the influence of her charms to those of her cousin of Devonshire. She has this day made a tour through Pall Mall, the success of which, it is thought, will appear to-morrow. The effect of constancy and perseverance is visibly displayed already, in the numbers which, within these few days, have joined Mr Fox, notwithstanding the contrary appearances of the days that preceded these. Perseverance produces, in every undertaking, the most amazing effects; and, in politics, its effects are, perhaps, more apparent than in any other matter. It was perseverance that procured the rescinding of the act disqualifying Mr Wilkes to represent the county of Middlesex in Parliament. It was perseverance that procured for the same gentleman the office of Chamberlain for the city of London. And, as there are numbers of voters in the city of Westminster who are not yet polled, it is very generally imagined, that the perseverance of Mr Fox, and the assiduity of his friends, will lead him to Parliament as the representative for the city of Westminster. The defeat of Lord J. Cavendish at York has turned the efforts of the Cavendishes towards Westminster, the most important city, as York is the most important county. The friends of Mr Fox have contributed largely; and nothing will be left undone to return him to Parliament as member for the most populous city, or at least the most populous and popular in its elections of all others in England. That Sir Cecil Wray should be returned for Westminster, is not such an object to his party, as the return of Mr Fox would be to his. The exertions in favour of Mr Fox, accordingly seem more animated, than those in favour of Sir Cecil Wray; and it is thought, at the present moment, that they will be finally crowned with success.

"It is confidently asserted, in the higher circles, that Lord Shelburne has all along secretly directed, for these four last months, the measures of the Cabinet; and that soon after the meeting of the new Parliament, he will take upon him as high and responsible office in Government.

"Dr Price is busily employed in preparing his plan for reducing the national debt. He has had several audiences of Mr Pitt, at which Lord M——n, to the great mortification of Mr Pitt's friends, was always present. Lord M——n is thought too republican, too pragmatical, too self-important, and whimsical.

"The commotions in Holland begin, from the vicinity of that country to this, to excite serious concern. It is only the terror of the present King of Prussia that keeps the Dutch quiet. The nobles and prime merchants are in the interests of France."

Married here on Tuesday the 13th current, William Lockhart, Esq; Captain in the Royal Navy, to Miss Elizabeth Henderson, second daughter of the late Sir Robert Henderson of Fordell, Bart.

Lieutenant John Macdonald, of the 42d regiment, eldest son of Charles Lockhart Macdonald, Esq; of Largs, died at Bombay the 27th of September last, after serving as Aid-de-Camp to that brave and gallant officer Colonel Campbell, son to Lord Stonefield, during the siege of Mangalore. He was esteemed a youth of merit, far beyond his years, and much regretted by the army in which he served. The friends and relations of his family will please accept of this notification of his death.

Alexander Moray, Esq; of Abercainy, died on Friday the 16th current at Abercainy.

Wednesday last, Alexander Garden, Esq; of Troop, was unanimously re-elected member of Parliament for the county of Aberdeen.

On Thursday the 15th instant, the Right Honourable James Earl of Fife was elected, by a great majority, representative for the county of Moray, in the ensuing Parliament.

Thursday came on at Jedburgh, the election of a representative in Parliament for the county of Roxburgh, when Capt. George Douglas, younger, of Springwood Park, was unanimously chosen.

On Friday last, the 16th inst. John Hathorn, Esq; of Castlewrig, was elected Delegate for the Borough of Whithorn, notwithstanding a violent opposition on the part of the Hon. Commodore Keith Stewart.

Thursday the election for the county of Northumberland, came on at Alnwick, when Lord Algernon Percy and Sir William Middleton, Bart. were re-elected.

It was this day asserted, from very respectable authority, that a certain candidate for a southern district of boroughs has been carried off by a Bow-street messenger, on account of his being accused of a very capital forgery, no less than 140,000 l.

In Sir James Pringle's garden at Stirling, there are cucumbers ready for cutting.

The Success, Captain J. Harris, bound for Whitehaven and Liverpool, left Rappahannock river, Virginia, the 7th of January, and in eleven days had run half her distance, when she met with very hard weather, and strong gales from the N. E. to the S. E. which continued for many days. On the 29th of February, being then laying to in lat. 51. on the edge of soundings, in a violent storm, both her masts were carried

away; the foremast-cloze by the board, and the mainmast 13 feet above deck. The danger she was thrown into by this accident was rendered still greater by her remaining three hours entangled with the wreck. It was at length cleared away, but the storm continued so violent, that they were not able to rig the jib-boom, to serve as a jury foremast, till the 4th of March. On the 9th, they rigged a spare top-mast to supply the place of a main-mast, and in this condition they were tossed about (having twice made the Irish land, but were blown off) till the 31st of March, when they fell in with his Majesty's frigate Venus, Captain Hudson, who took them in tow, and on the same day carried them safe into Loughswilly, in Ireland.

The conduct of Captain Hudson, his officers, and crew, on this occasion, was such as does them honour, and entitles them to a public acknowledgment. The Success, notwithstanding this tempestuous passage, kept very tight, and allowing for the fatigue which most necessarily have attended it, the crew were all well on the 2d instant, when the letter containing this information was written. The vessel is chiefly laden with tobacco, and it is expected will be nearly refitted by this time.

Mrs Siddons, when she has fulfilled her engagement of performing nine nights at Edinburgh, proceeds to Dublin, where she is to perform twenty nights; for which the Manager of Smock-alley theatre is to pay her One thousand guineas, a sum infinitely superior to any ever given by a Manager to a performer for the same number of nights.

Extract of a letter from Elgin, April 15. "This day, came on, the election of a member to serve in Parliament for the county of Elgin. Earl Fife appeared as candidate, supported by only four of the real Freeholders of the county. The Gentlemen Freeholders, associated against nominal and fictitious votes, unanimously set up Alexander-Pentrose Cumming of Altyr, Esq; as candidate, in opposition to Earl Fife. Earl Fife was chosen by a great majority of the persons standing upon the roll of Freeholders of the county. A great majority of the real Freeholders, who are proprietors of estates in the county, voted for Mr Cumming of Altyr; but they were out-voted by above double their number of those persons calling themselves Freeholders, who have no estates in the county. The oath appointed by the 16th act of the 7th of George II. commonly called the Oath of Trust and Possession, was put to all those persons who have no estates in the county, and taken by them all, two gentlemen excepted. The independent Freeholders, associated for the purpose of pursuing all legal measures for obtaining redress of the grievance of nominal and fictitious votes, are resolved to prosecute for perjury in a competent court of law, all those persons who have, without the qualification of landed property, taken the oath of trust and possession. Intimation of their resolution was given in Court, before the oath was put, and a protest was taken against the election of Earl Fife, upon the grounds, That the majority of voters for him were nominal and fictitious; and that a great majority of the real Freeholders present voted for Mr Cumming of Altyr; and therefore that he ought to be found the member duly elected."

Extract of a letter from Forfar, April 16. "This day, at a numerous meeting of freeholders, Archibald Douglas of Douglas, Esq; was unanimously re-elected member of Parliament for this county."

Extract of a letter from Anstruther Easter. "There is no doubt of Mr Anstruther's election as representative of this district being quite secure, he being chosen delegate himself for Kircubbin, his friends Mr Gibson of Dornie for Anstruther Wester, Mr Anstruther Paterson for Pittenweem, and Sir John Anstruther for this town."

MEMBERS for the ensuing GENERAL ASSEMBLY. Presbytery of AUCHTERARDE.—Messrs. Robert Mathie and John Wright at Trinity Oak, and William Graham at Falloway, Ministers.—Bailie James Gentle brewer in Canongate, Ruling Elder. Presbytery of NORTH ISLAS.—Messrs. William Clouston at Croisbarne, and John Anderson at Stronsa, Ministers.—William Wemyss, Esq; writer to the signet, Ruling Elder. Presbytery of PENRONT.—Messrs. William Grierison of Glencairn, Andrew Yorktown of Clofburn, ministers.—Mr William Hamilton of Clofburn, elder.

DUNN'S ROOMS. By Desire of several Ladies of Distinction, THERE IS TO BE AN ASSEMBLY On FRIDAY the 13d current. Tickets (3s. each) to be had at the Hotel.

PRINTS. TO BE SOLD by auction, on Wednesday the 21st current, and the three following evenings, at the room below Bailie's Coffee-house, by W. MARTIN, A Collection of Choice PRINTS ancient and modern; such as Rembrandt, Ostade, Viller, Vandyke, Woolley, Balchou, &c. to be sold off without reserve. Catalogues to be had at the place of sale, where the Prints may be seen. N. B. Just published, W. Martin's Sale Catalogue for 1784.

SALE of LANDS in the COUNTY of FORFAR. To be sold on Wednesday the 27th day of May next, there will be ex-Governor vintner in Dundee, between the hours of five and six after noon.

All and whole the Lands of CLUSHMILN and EASTER KEITH with and under the reversion to be mentioned in the articles of roup, lying within the parish of Lundie, and shire of Forfar.—These Lands will be separately exposed to roup, in the lots underwritten: I. The Lands of CLUSHMILN, presently possessed by Thomas Spinkie, at the yearly rent of 16 l. 13 s. 4 d. Sterling, whose tack expires at Whit Sunday 1785.

II. The Lands of EASTER KEITH, presently possessed by Robert Small, from year to year, at the yearly rent of 32 l. Sterling, with the burden of payment of the cess, and proportion of schoolmaster's salary.

The Lands of Clushmiln and Easter Keith hold of subjects superior. The former of Colonel Duncan of Lundie, for payment of 25 l. 14 s. and 3 d. Scots of feu-duty, and 20 l. Scots, at the entry of an heir. And the latter (including Lochend, not exposed to sale) of Lord Strathmore, for payment of five marks Scots yearly, without any duplication of the same at the entry of an heir.

These lands lie in a fine sporting country, are capable of great improvement, and a considerable rise of rent will certainly be obtained upon giving new leases, as they are at present set very low. The proprietor of Easter Keith has a right of property in part of the Loch of Priddy, situated on the lands, in which there is plenty of good shell-mare.

Easter Keith consists of about 170 acres of arable land, intermixed with a little meadow pasture, and about 35 acres of pasture-lands.—Clushmiln of about 54 acres arable, intermixed with a little meadow and pasture, and about three acres pasture-lands.

For further information, enquire at Thomas Davidson writer in Dundee, who will show the articles of sale, a plan of the lands, with the title-deeds. And Thomas Spinkie tenant at Clushmiln will show the lands.

